

INTERMEDIATE CATECHISM

ON

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

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Infant's Life of Jesus, *Old Testament*
Lessons for Infant Classes, etc.

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PREFACE.

IN striving to provide for the needs of little children, I have prepared before this Manual a few small catechisms designed to teach the fundamental truths of religion. The "Infant's Catechism" has twelve short lessons; the "Child's Catechism," a little more advanced, thirty-one lessons. These lessons teach theological truth in its simplest form. The "Infant's Life of Jesus" and Old Testament lessons aim to give a short historical account suited to children of very tender years. This manual is intended to occupy the place the Wesleyan Catechism No. 2, or the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly, fills. This catechism is not a discussion. If there are those who question the doctrines taught in it, they must go elsewhere for proofs. Children are not prepared to investigate, and must be

taught with authority ; and a small catechism is not a treatise. I have aimed to make this book small and give the answers to the questions in a very few words.

It has not been my aim to make any original utterances, but to state the received doctrines of the Church in plain words. I have, however, carefully studied many of the best catechisms and drawn freely from them.

GEO. G. SMITH.

INTERMEDIATE CATECHISM

ON

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

LESSON I.

Of God.

1. Who is your heavenly Father?
God is my heavenly Father.
2. Are there more Gods than one?
There is but one living and true God.
3. Where is God?
God is everywhere.
4. Has God a body?
No; he is a pure Spirit.
5. Had God a beginning?
No; God is eternal.
6. What does God know?
God knows all things.

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7. Is God wise?

Yes; God is all wise.

8. Is God good?

Yes; God is perfectly good.

9. Is God just?

Yes; God is perfectly just.

10. Is God true?

Yes; God is the truth.

LESSON II.

Of God (Continued).

1. Has God all power?

Yes; God is omnipotent.

2. Who made all things?

God made all things.

3. Is God perfect?

Yes; God is absolutely perfect.

4. Is any other being perfect?

No; God alone is perfect.

5. Is God holy?

God is perfectly holy?

6. What does the apostle John call him?

He says that God is love.

7. Where is God seen?

In Jesus Christ our Lord.

LESSON III.

Of Jesus Christ.

1. Who is the Son of God?

Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

2. Is Jesus Christ divine?

Jesus Christ is God and man.

3. What divine perfections are ascribed to him?

Eternity, omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence.

4. What divine works are ascribed to him?

Creation and preservation.

5. Are we taught to worship Jesus Christ?

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We are taught in many places in the Bible to worship Jesus Christ.

6. Are Jesus Christ and his Father one?

Yes; Jesus Christ says, "I and my Father are one."

LESSON IV.

Of the Holy Spirit.

1. Who is the third person in the Godhead?

The Holy Spirit.

2. Is the Holy Spirit a divine person?

The Holy Ghost is one with the Father and the Son.

3. How does Jesus Christ always speak of the Holy Ghost?

Always as a person.

4. What is the baptismal formula?
I baptize thee in the name of the

Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

5. What divine attributes are ascribed to the Holy Ghost?

Omnipresence, omniscience, omnipotence.

6. What does the Holy Ghost do?

He awakens sinners, and renews, assures, and comforts believers.

7. What have you now been taught?

That the Father is God, the Son is God, the Holy Spirit is God.

8 Are they the same?

No; they are separate, yet one.

LESSON V.

Of the Holy Scriptures.

1. What is the usual name for the Holy Scriptures?

The Bible.

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2. Do we find in the Bible all things necessary to salvation?

We do find everything necessary to salvation in the Bible.

3. Can we be required to do more than it demands?

We cannot do more.

4. What do we understand by the Holy Scriptures?

The books of the Bible as we now have them.

5. Into how many parts are they divided?

Into two parts.

6. What are they called?

The Old and New Testaments.

7. When was the Old Testament given?

Before Christ came.

8. When was the New Testament given?

After Christ came.

LESSON VI.

Of Man's Creation, Fall, and Moral State.

1. What does the Bible say of man's creation?

That God created him both body and soul.

2. What is man's soul?

That within him which thinks, knows, desires, rejoices, and is sorry.

3. How does his soul differ from his body?

His body is flesh and will die, but his soul is spirit and will never die.

4. When God created the first man was he pure?

He made him in his own image and likeness.

5. Did man remain thus pure and upright?

No; he broke God's law.

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6. What did he then become?

A sinner, with an impure heart.

7. What do you mean by an impure heart?

A heart disposed to disobey God.

8. Have all men hearts of this kind?

All men are naturally prone to evil, and that continually.

LESSON VII.

Of Free Will.

1. Can man in his natural state please God?

He cannot.

2. How can he be led to seek God?

By the Holy Spirit, who moves upon his heart.

3. Does the Holy Spirit come to every man?

Yes; to every man.

4. Does our natural sinfulness rob us of freedom of will?

It does not. We may choose or refuse to be saved.

5. Since we are dependent on God's grace, are we to do nothing?

No; we are to work together with God.

LESSON VIII.

Of Redemption.

1. Who is the Saviour of mankind?
Jesus Christ our Lord?

2. From what does he save men?

From the guilt, the power, the pollution, and the punishment of sin.

3. To what blessedness beyond this does Jesus bring men?

To the favor and the image of God.

4. What did Jesus do to save men?

He manifested God to men, he taught them God's will, he set them

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a perfect example, and he died for them on the cross.

5. Is faith in Christ essential to salvation?

It is essential.

6. What is the death of Jesus Christ called?

The atonement.

7. Did he die for all men?

Yes; he died for all men.

LESSON IX.

Of Redemption (Continued).

1. Are all those for whom this atonement was made certain to be saved?

They are not.

2. Why are any not saved?

Because they will not come to Christ that they might be saved.

3. Is this salvation conditional?

It is conditional.

4. What are the conditions?

Repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. Are these conditions universal?

They are made to all intelligent men.

6. May all comply with these conditions?

All have by God's grace the power to do so.

LESSON X.

Of the Law of God.

1. What is the law of God?

It is his will concerning all men.

2. What is the first part of God's law?

What he requires us to do.

3. What is the second part?

What it forbids us to do.

4. Where is this law found?

In the Bible.

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5. Where do we have a short statement of the moral law?

In the Ten Commandments.

6. To whom were they given?

To Moses on Mount Sinai.

7. Were there two kinds of law given to Moses?

There were two kinds of law given to Moses.

8. What are they called?

The moral law and ceremonial law.

9. Did Jesus repeal the ceremonial law?

It was fulfilled by him.

LESSON XI.

Of Law and Sin.

1. Did Jesus repeal the moral law?

Jesus did not repeal the moral law.

2. What did he do?

He showed its true character.

3. What did Jesus say was the law?

To love God supremely and all men as ourselves.

4. What did he say this love was?
All the law and the prophets.

5. Have all men obeyed this law?
They have not.

6. Who are sinners?

Those who break this law.

7. Is there sin in the heart?

Yes; the desire of the heart and the consent of the will to break the law of God are sin.

8. What does the Bible say of actual sin?

It is a transgression of the law.

9. What of inward sin?

It is enmity against God.

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LESSON XII.

Of Repentance.

1. How does the sinner stand before God?

He is condemned.

2. Is he condemned for the sins of others?

He is not, only for his own sins.

3. How may he escape punishment?

By being pardoned and cleansed.

4. How may he secure these blessings?

By repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. Is repentance necessary to pardon?

It is; without repentance there is no pardon.

6. Who gives us grace to repent?

Our Lord Jesus Christ.

7. What does true repentance require us to have?

A deep sense of sin.

8. How does one feel who sees his sins? [sins.

He feels grief and hatred for his

9. What does he resolve to do?

To obey God in everything.

LESSON XIII.

Of Faith.

1. Is faith essential to salvation?

Faith is essential to salvation.

2. What is it to have faith in God?

It is to believe that God is.

3. What is faith in the Bible?

It is to believe that it is the word of God.

4. Where are the essential articles of the Christian faith found?

In the Apostles' Creed.

5. Repeat the Apostles' Creed.

I believe in God the Father Al-

mighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only begotten Son our Lord: and that he was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary; that he suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; that he rose again the third day; that he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right-hand of God the Father Almighty, and from thence shall come again at the end of the world to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Church of God, the communion of saints, the remission of sins, the resurrection of the body, and everlasting life after death.

LESSON XIV

Of Faith (Continued).

1. Will this faith save us?

It will not.

2. Who believe these things and are not saved?

The devils believe them and tremble.

3. In whom must we believe to be saved?

In Jesus Christ.

4. What is true faith in Jesus Christ?

It is to believe that he is an all-sufficient Saviour.

5. What more than this does saving faith do?

It rests on Christ alone for salvation.

6. What does this faith expect?

That we shall be saved now.

7. Are we assisted to this faith?

We are by the Holy Ghost.

8. May we pray for power to believe?

We certainly may.

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9. Are we saved through this faith alone?

Yes; we are saved by faith in Jesus Christ.

LESSON XV.

Of Regeneration.

1. What is justification?

The forgiveness of sin.

2. What follows it?

Regeneration.

3. What do you mean by that?

We are made new creatures.

4. Who makes us new creatures?

The Holy Ghost.

5. How is the soul renewed?

After the image of God in righteousness and true holiness.

6. Is this new birth evident to us?

Yes; we may know it.

7. How may we know that we are born again?

By the witness of the Holy Spirit.

8. What are some of the evidences of the new birth?

Love of God, hatred of sin, love for the good, an earnest desire to be holy, and love to all Christians?

9. Are there other evidences?

Yes; there are new graces which the Holy Spirit imparts.

10. What are some of these?

Love, joy, meekness, patience, gentleness, goodness, faith.

11. Does the new man have power to obey God's law?

Yes; by God's helping him.

LESSON XVI.

Of Regeneration (Continued).

1. Are we always conscious of the time at which the new birth takes place in us?

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No; we may be ignorant of the time, and yet be conscious of the fact.

2. Does the new birth destroy in us all tendencies toward evil?

No; these tendencies often grieve true Christians very much.

3. Does the new birth destroy our natural passions and appetites?

It does not; we must keep the body in subjection.

4. What does God give to every one who is born again?

Power to keep his holy law.

5. Is it absolutely necessary to be born again?

Our Lord says: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

6. Can we understand the manner of the new birth?

No; we cannot. “The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit.”

LESSON XVII.

Of Assurance.

1. May we know that we are God’s children?

Yes; we may have an assurance of it.

2. Of what may we be assured?

That our sins are forgiven, that we are the children of God, and that we are born again.

3. How may we become assured of this fact?

The Spirit himself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God.

4. Of what are we assured by this
Of God's love to us. [witness?

5. What results from this?

We can call God our Father.

7. What do we understand by the
witness of our own spirit?

The evidence we have in our own
hearts that we are the children of
God. [ance?

8. Are all entitled to this assur-

Yes; all may have it if they seek
for it.

9. Does this assurance satisfy us
of our final salvation?

No; only of our present state of ac-
ceptance with God.

LESSON XVIII.

Of Entire Sanctification.

1. Are those whose sins are for-
given and whose hearts are renewed
children of God?

They are the children of God.

2. Is their final salvation assured?

It is if they continue faithful to the grace given. [lives?

3. What is the great aim of their

To love God with all the heart, mind, soul, and strength, and their neighbor as themselves, and to obey all God's commandments.

4. Have they grace promised to enable them to live free from the dominion of sin?

They have if they ask for it.

5. Do they have remaining any tendencies to evil?

They have.

6. Are they compelled to yield to these tendencies?

They are not.

7. May these tendencies in the believer be destroyed?

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They may be.

8. By what power?

By the power of the Holy Ghost.

9. Is our state then a perfect one?

No; we must still grow in grace.

10. Do we still need the pardoning mercy of God?

We do as long as we live.

11. What is entire sanctification.

It is loving God with all our heart, mind, soul, and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves.

12. How is the heart entirely sanctified?

By the Spirit of God in answer to the prayer of faith.

13. What effects follow entire sanctification?

There is a constant desire to please God, a perfect love which casts out

fear, and a full assurance of acceptance with God.

LESSON XIX.

Of the Duty of Man.

1. If we are justified and sanctified, are we still under the law of God?

Yes; we are bound to obey all the moral law of God.

2. How many kinds of law are revealed in the Old Testament?

Two: the ceremonial law and the moral law.

3. Which law was abolished by Christ?

The ceremonial law.

4. What does the moral law require?

Personal, perfect, and perpetual obedience to its requirements.

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5. Does it go beyond outward actions?

Yes; it refers to the "thoughts and intents of the heart."

6. What are its positive requirements?

It demands the performance of all the duties which man owes to God, and his fellow-man.

7. Is perfect obedience to a perfect law, perfectly known, necessary to acceptance with God.

It is not. God is merciful, and for Christ's sake pardons much imperfect service.

8. Where is the moral law found?

In the teachings of Moses and of Jesus Christ.

9. Where is the summary of the moral law found?

In the Ten Commandments.

10. What do the first four of these commandments prescribe?

Our duty to God.

11. What do the last six?

Our duty to man.

LESSON XX.

Of the Commandments.

1. What is the first commandment?

“Thou shalt have no other gods before me.”

2. What are the duties required in the first commandment?

Knowing and acknowledging Jehovah to be the only true God.

3. What is our duty to God?

To worship and glorify him.

4. How are we to feel toward God?

We are to fear, to love, and also to believe in him and trust in him.

5. What are we to do to show our love?

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We are to call upon him, praise him, and obey him? [broken?

6. How is the commandment

By denying God's existence, or having more gods than the one true God. [this commandment?

7. What is another violation of

It is not to honor and love God above all other beings.

8. What does supreme love to God demand?

Perfect submission, perfect trust, and perfect service.

9. What did our Lord say was the great commandment?

To love God with all the heart, mind, soul, and strength.

LESSON XXI.

Of the Second Commandment.

1. What is the second commandment?

“Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.”

2. What duties are required by this commandment?

Prayer and thanksgiving, reading God's word, hearing the preaching of God's word, and attending the sacraments.

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3. What are the sins this commandment forbids?

Making images or worshipping supposed gods.

4. What penalties are threatened against the violation of this commandment?

God says he will not only punish the transgressor, but visit his iniquity upon his children.

4. What rewards does he promise to those who keep this commandment?

God says he will show mercy to thousands of those who love him and keep his commandments.

LESSON XXII.

Of the Third and Fourth Commandments.

1. What is the third commandment?

“Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.”

2. What is required in this commandment?

That we should reverence God's name and use it in prayer and praise, as well as in conversation, very thoughtfully.

3. What sins are forbidden by it?

The profane and inconsiderate use of God's name anywhere.

4. How may it be disobeyed in public worship?

By a flippant way of singing or praying or by making a hypocritical profession of devotion, or by any insincerity in addressing God.

5. What is the penalty of this misuse of the name of God.

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God holds him guilty who does so.

6. What is the fourth commandment.

“Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.”

7. What is forbidden by this commandment?

All work for man or beast which can be avoided.

6. What is required by it?

It is required that we should devote the day specially to religious service, to keep it holy.

7. Are we to avoid all recreations other than those which are religious?

Yes; the spirit of the command forbids them.

LESSON XXIII.

Of the Fifth and Sixth Commandments.

1. What is the fifth commandment?

“Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.”

2. What does this commandment require?

That we should love, respect, and obey our parents.

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3. What are some of the duties to parents?

That we should honor them, provide for their wants, and treat them with great respect in all things.

4. What sins are forbidden by this commandment?

All disobedience to or neglect of the commands of parents.

4. What is the sixth commandment?

“Thou shalt not kill.”

6. What is forbidden by this commandment?

That we should deprive any person of life unlawfully.

7. Is suicide forbidden?

It is; no one has a right to take his own life.

8. Is indulgence in anything which destroys one's life forbidden?

It is; all gluttony, drunkenness, etc., are forbidden.

9. Is engaging in any business which is calculated to shorten men's lives forbidden?

Yes; the making or selling of liquors, or whatever has this effect, is criminal.

10. Is the spirit of this commandment against all bitterness and wrath?

It is. "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer." (1 John iii. 15.)

LESSON XXIV.

Of the Seventh Commandment.

1. What is the seventh commandment?

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

2. What is forbidden by this commandment?

All sins of impurity.

3. Does the commandment refer to thoughts?

Yes; all impurity springs from evil thoughts.

4. Does it refer to words?

Yes; all indecent and impure words are forbidden.

5. Does it forbid the reading of vile books?

Yes; we may not sin in act, but in thought, and reading bad books arouses bad thoughts.

6. Is it a violation of this commandment to engage in amusements whose tendency is to impurity?

It is; we should avoid all appearance of evil.

7. What are some of these?

Dancing and stage plays.

8. Is it a violation of this com-

mandment to be immodest in behavior or dress?

It is.

9. What is required by this commandment?

That our acts, words, and thoughts should be pure.

LESSON XXV.

Of the Eighth and Ninth Commandments.

1. What is the eighth commandment?

“Thou shalt not steal.”

2. What is forbidden in this commandment?

All theft and robbery, or receiving stolen goods.

3. Is there any other way of breaking it?

Yes; all kinds of fraud are violations of it.

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4. What are the duties demanded by this commandment?

It requires that we should be strictly honest and just with all men.

7. What is the ninth commandment?

“Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.”

8. What are some of the sins forbidden by this commandment?

Slander, perjury, making false impressions, speaking untruthfully, backbiting, talebearing.

8. What are we required to do by this commandment?

To speak the truth with reference to all things.

10. Does it require us to commend all who deserve commendation?

Yes; it is as much false witness to

refuse to give due credit to worthy persons as to condemn unjustly.

LESSON XXVI.

Of the Tenth Commandment.

1. What is the tenth commandment?

“Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor’s.”

2. What is forbidden by this commandment.

Envyng others, discontent with what we have, and covetous desires for what others have.

3. What are the duties required in the tenth commandment?

An earnest desire for the good of all men.

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4. How may this command be violated?

By detracting from a person's character, or plotting against his estate.

5. Is it a sin against this law to desire and seek the place of honor held by another?

It is, if we are disposed to unkindly wrest it from him.

6. Are we warned against covetousness in the New Testament?

Yes, in many places.

7. What does Paul call covetousness?

Idolatry.

8. What does he present as one form of covetousness?

Love of money.

9. What does he say of it?

It is the root of all evil.

LESSON XXVII.

Of the Law of Love.

1. Are the moral laws of the New Testament the same as those of the Old Testament?

They are.

2. What great law is found in the New Testament?

The law of love.

3. Where do we find the best summary of the laws of the New Testament?

In the Sermon on the Mount.

4. What are some of the graces demanded by the New Testament?

Humility, mercifulness, meekness, charity, forgiveness, brotherly kindness, and purity of heart.

5. What did Jesus say was the first commandment of the law?

“Thou shalt love the Lord thy

God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind.”

6. What is the second?

“The second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.”

LESSON XXVIII.

Of the Means of Grace.

1. What means of grace has God provided to help us?

There are two kinds of means of grace: the outward and the inward means.

2. What are some of the outward means?

Reading the word of God, attending the ordinances of the Church, prayer.

3. How does the word of God help us in securing our salvation?

It convinces sinners, and comforts, directs, and sanctifies believers.

4. In what way is the word of God to be used?

We are to read it, and hear it preached by those whom God has called to its ministry.

5. Is it to be read by all? [lies.

Yes, by all, individuals and fami-

6. How ought it to be read?

Reverently, prayerfully, and intelligently.

7. Who ought to preach it?

Those who are called of God to the ministry.

8. How ought they to preach?

They ought to preach the word as God has given it.

9. At what should they aim?

At the conversion and final salvation of those who hear them.

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10. How ought we to hear the preached word?

Attentively, prayerfully, and with teachableness.

11. What ought we to do with the truths we hear?

We ought to keep them in our hearts, think on them, and practice them in our lives.

LESSON XXIX.

Of the Sacraments.

1. How many sacraments are there?

There are two sacraments.

2. What are they?

Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

3. What do they signify?

They are outward signs of an inward grace.

4. What is baptism?

It is an ordinance in which pure water is applied to the subject in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

5. What does baptism typify?

The cleansing work of the Holy Spirit.

6. To whom is baptism to be administered?

To none who have reached the years of maturity, but those who intend to lead holy lives and who believe the articles of the Christian religion.

7. Is it to be administered to infants?

The baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church.

8. By what mode ought baptism to be administered?

It is not essential as to how water

is applied to the subject, so that it is in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

9. Does baptism change the heart?

It does not; it is only the sign of a change of heart.

10. Is the pardon of sins inseparably connected with water baptism?

It is not. We are justified by faith alone, not by baptism.

LESSON XXX.

Of the Lord's Supper.

1. What is the Lord's Supper?

It is a sacrament in which the death of Christ is set forth.

2. What elements are used in this sacrament?

Bread and wine.

3. What is signified by this outward sign?

That Christ died for the sins of the world.

4. Who are benefited by this sacrament?

Those who rightly, worthily, and with faith receive it.

5. Who are allowed to partake of this sacrament?

All who truly and earnestly repent of their sins and are in love and charity with their neighbors and intend to lead a Christian life.

6. What do we declare in partaking of this sacrament?

We make a declaration of our faith in Christ, and declare our only hope of salvation to be through his death.

7. What do we show to the world?

That we have communion with God and with each other.

8. What is this sacrament often called?

The communion.

9. How ought we to partake of it?

After due self-examination we should partake of it in humility, with joy.

LESSON XXXI.

Of Prayer.

1. What is it to pray?

It is to acknowledge God's mercies and ask for his blessing?

2. How ought we to pray?

In faith, with earnest desire, confession of sins, in the name of Christ.

3. Is there any special direction given for prayer?

God's word teaches us when we pray to say: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name:

thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: give us this day our daily bread: and forgive our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.” [used?

4. Must this form and only this be

No; we are not confined to any form of prayer.

5. When and where should we pray?

Publicly, in our families, and in our closets.

6. What does the Lord's Prayer teach us.

That God is our Father, and that we should confide in him.

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7. What other lesson does it teach us?

That we should pray with and for one another. [tition?

8. What do we ask in the first pe-

That God would enable us and all men to glorify him.

9. What in the second?

That God's kingdom might come in our hearts, and throughout the world.

10. What in the third?

That God would by his grace make us able and willing to know and submit to his will in all things.

11. What in the fourth?

That God would provide for all our temporal needs.

12. What in the fifth?

That God would forgive us our sins as we forgive others.

13. What in the sixth?

That God would keep us from temptation, and preserve us from evil of all kinds.

LESSON XXXII.

Of Death.

1. What is death?

The separation of the soul from the body.

2. Shall all men die?

All but those who are alive at Christ's coming.

3. Will our souls die?

No; they will live forever.

4. What will death end?

Our time of probation.

5. For what must we then give account?

For the deeds done in the body.

6. Where shall we stand?

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Before the judgment seat of Christ?

7. Where will the righteous go?
Into life eternal.

8. Where will the wicked be sent?
Into everlasting punishment.

9. Who has robbed death of its sting?

Jesus Christ.

10. Need God's children be afraid to die?

No; they may rejoice that they have to die.

11. Will they rise from the dead?
They will all rise from the dead.

LESSON XXXIII.

Of Heaven and Hell.

1. Where do the good go after death?

They go to heaven.

2. Where is heaven?

Heaven is the abiding home of those saved in Christ.

3. Who is seen there?

God is visible to all the saints in heaven.

4. Who is the Lord of glory?

Our Saviour Jesus Christ.

5. Is there sin in heaven?

There is no sin there.

6. Is there pain or sorrow?

There is neither pain nor sorrow?

7. Who are in heaven?

All the good of all ages and all lands.

8. Will heaven have an end?

No; it abides forever.

9. Do unpardoned sinners go to heaven?

No; they go to hell.

10. What is hell?

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The abode of the wicked and impenitent.

11. For whom was it prepared?

For the devil and his angels.

12. Are those who are damned miserable?

They are very miserable.

14. Does God wish any one to be damned?

He does not.

LESSON XXXIV.

Of the Church.

1. What is the visible Church of Christ?

“It is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached and the sacraments duly administered.”

2. Is there an invisible Church.

Yes; there is an invisible Church.

3. Of whom is the invisible Church composed?

Of all true Christians in the world.

4. What Church existed before the Christian Church?

The Jéwish Church.

5. What are Christian denominations?

They are branches of the visible Church of Christ.

5. To what Church or denomination do you belong?

To the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

LESSON XXXV.

Of the General Rules.

1. What are the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

They are the moral rules binding on all Methodists.

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2. What do these rules require?

(1) That we do no harm. (2)
That we do all the good we can.

3. How are they divided?

Into three general divisions.

4. What is the universal rule?

That we are to do no harm.

5. What does it specify, as especially to be avoided?

Several kinds of sin most commonly practiced.

6. What do the rules say of Sabbath observance?

That we are not to work or buy or sell on that day.

7. What do they say of drinking?

That we are not to drink spirituous liquors except in case of necessity.

8. What about our relations to those around us? [nor fight them.

We are not to quarrel with them

9. What is said of our conversation? [unprofitable.

It should not be uncharitable or

10. Do these rules have reference to dress?

Yes; they say we are not to ornament our persons for the sake of display.

11. Do these rules advise concerning amusement?

Yes; we are not to engage in any that will do our religious life an injury.

12. Does it specify what these are?

Not all or many, but some are specially mentioned elsewhere in the Discipline?

13. What are they?

The theater and the ballroom.

14. Do these rules refer to our reading and singing?

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Yes; we are to avoid bad books and bad songs.

15. Are these all the rules?

No; there are several more referring to other forms of common sin.

LESSON XXXVI.

The General Rules (Continued).

1. What does the second part of the General Rules contain?

A summary of our duties to our fellow-men.

2. What is our duty to men?

To do all men good of every possible sort as far as possible.

3. In what way should we try to do them good?

By feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and visiting the prisoners.

4. What are we to do for their souls?

We are to instruct, reprove, and exhort all we have intercourse with.

5. Are we to be special in our kindness to Christians?

Yes; we are to help them because they are our brethren.

6. What are we to do every day?

To deny ourselves.

7. What is the third part of the General Rules?

Directions as to our special religious duties.

8. What duties are specially mentioned?

Public worship or preaching, attendance on the sacraments, private and family prayer, searching the Scriptures, and fasting.

9 Are the precepts on which

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these rules are based found in the Bible?

Yes, all of them.

10. Can any one be a consistent Methodist who does not keep them?

He cannot.

11. Can we keep them?

By God's grace we can.

THE END.

